

GULYAYEVA, L.A.

Some properties of a system of space conics intersecting twice
a certain fixed conic. Uch. zap. MOPI 20:145-172 '54.
(MIRA 10:7)

(Geometry, Analytic)

GULYA Yeva, L. A.

USSR/Geology - Geochemistry

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 31/44

Authors : Gulyaeva, L. A.

Title : Geochemical indicators of the oxidation-reduction characteristics of sedimentations of sea terrigenous deposits

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/6, 1001-1004, October 21, 1954

Abstract : Data on the oxidation-reduction characteristics of sea terrigenous deposits are presented. It was found that the increase in the content of organic carbons in such deposits is parallel with the increase of sulfide sulfur and that the accumulation of these two substances is conjugated. A sharp jump in the bitumen content was observed between the oxidation and reduction characteristics. Four USSR references (1926-1953). Table.

Institution : Academy of Sciences USSR, Petroleum Institute

Presented by: Academician S. I. Mironov, May 24, 1954

GULYAYEVA, L.A.

Gulyayeva, Lidiya A. Geokhimicheskaya struktura i
karbona Kul'yashhevskogo Povolzhya (Geochemistry of the
Devonian and Carboniferous Deposits in the Kamyshlov
Shore of the Volga). Moscow: Izdatel. Akad. Nauk
S.S.R., 1960. 140 pp.

15-1957-10-14173

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10,
p 129 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gulyayeva, L. A.

TITLE: The Oxidation-Reduction Environment and the Organic
Material in the Devonian Rocks of the
Volga-Ural Region (Okislitel'no-vosstanovitel'nyye
obstanovki i organicheskoye veshchestvo otlozheniy
devona Volgo-Ural'skoy oblasti)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Neftegazonosnost' Uralo-Volzhsk. obl. Moscow,
AN SSSR, 1956, pp 242-245

ABSTRACT: A review of the normal oxidation-reduction potentials
of a series of organic compounds and of the reversible
oxidation-reduction systems forming the compounds of
 Fe^{3+} and Fe^{2+} ($\text{Fe}^{3+} + e \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe}^{2+}$) and of sulfur ($\text{S} +$
 $2e \rightleftharpoons \text{S}^{2-}$; $\text{S} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2e \rightleftharpoons \text{HS}^{1-} + \text{OH}^-$) has shown that
the normal oxidation-reduction potential of organic
compounds (organic-pigments and oxides) lies in the
range + 0.15 to - 0.18 v. The potentials of a system

Card 1/3

15-1957-10-14173

The Oxidation-Reduction Environment and the Organic Material in the
Devonian Rocks of the Volga-Ural Region

of ions of Fe^{3+} and Fe^{2+} lie in the zone of high positive potentials + 0.774 v, but potentials of systems containing S^{2-} or $\text{HS}^{\cdot-}$ lie in the zone of negative potentials. In rocks the indicators of reducing processes (relative to organic material) are sulfide compounds (pyrite, marcasite, hydrotroilite, and others). The formation of siderite is associated with the oxidation of organic material and with the reduction of iron oxides $\text{Fe}[\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3]$ or Fe_2O_3 . The accumulation of the sulfide form of S results from the reduction of sulfates during an earlier period of diagenesis of the sediments. The sulfates originated in marine waters. During reduction of the Fe by oxidation of organic material, a number of authigenic minerals which use ferrous iron oxide are formed: siderite and leptochlorite. The average content of organic C in all the samples examined from the Devonian rocks is 0.55%. The argillaceous and marly rocks are several times as rich in organic C as sandstones, which locally have no more than a trace and usually do not exceed a content of 0.1 to 0.3%. Argillaceous rocks commonly have 1% organic C or more. The content

Card 2/3

15-1957-10-14173

The Oxidation-Reduction Environment and the Organic Material in the
Devonian Rocks of the Volga-Ural Region

of the sulfide form of S in rocks commonly exceeds that of sulfates, and the accumulation of sulfides, as with organic C, is confined chiefly to clays and marls. A distinct relationship between the type of oxidation-reduction environment and the content of organic C has been ascertained. In a strongly reducing environment the organic C averages about 2%; in a moderate reducing environment organic C averages about 1%; under weakly reducing conditions it is about 0.5%; and for oxidizing and sub-oxidizing conditions the organic C does not exceed 0.1 to 0.2%. The absence of humic acid is a general characteristic feature of the organic material in all the Devonian rocks examined.

Card 3/3

K. N. Ryabicheva

GULYAYEVA, L.A.

ALEKSEYEV, F.A.; BARS, Ye.A.; GULYAYEVA, L.A.; GLEZER, V.G.; GAVRILENKO, Ye.S.,
KOGAN, S.S.

Erroneous interpretation of V.A. Sulin's genetic classification of
waters. Geol. nefti 1 no.6:66-69 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Water, Underground--Analysis)

GLADYSHEVA, G.A.; KOZLOV, V.P.; TOKAREV, L.V.; GULYAYEVA, L.A., red.;
KULYANINA, T.A., vedushchiy red.

[Studies on the geochemistry of organic matter in coal-bearing
deposits of the lower Carboniferous in the Perm area of the Kama
Valley with reference to petroleum genesis] Opyt izuchenia
geokhimii organicheskogo veshchestva uglenosnykh otlozhenii nizhnego
karbona Permskogo Prikam'ia v sviazi s genetikom nefti. Moskva,
Gos. nauchno-issl. in-t neuchn. i tekhn. informatsii, 1959. 59 p.
(Perm Province--Petroleum geology) (MIRA 13:9)

14(5)

SOV/7-59-2-9/14

AUTHORS: Gulyayeva, L. A., Lositskaya, I. F.

TITLE: Determination of the Germanium Content of Petroleums of the Soviet Union (Issledovaniye soderzhaniya germaniya v neftyakh Sovetskogo Soyuza)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 152-158 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The methods developed by V. A. Nazarenko et al. (Ref 1) (Giredmet) were applied to the determination of germanium: petroleum was incinerated, GeCl_4 distilled off, and determined colorimetrically by means of phenyl fluorone. Errors of the colorimetric method are $1 - 2 \cdot 10^{-6}\%$, but in this case are higher due to losses incurred during incineration (Table 1). Average germanium contents in the most important petroleum deposits of the USSR are (in g/t):

Sakhalin	0.015 (Table 2)	Tatariya	0.053 (Table 6)
Azerbaydzhан	0.063 (Table 3)	Kuybyshevskaya	
Fergana	0.034 (Table 4)	oblast'	0.033 (Table 8)
Bashkiriya	0.044 (Table 5)	Orenburgskaya	
		oblast'	0.150 (Table 7)

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The highest germanium contents determined were (in g/t):

SOV/7-59-2-9/14

Determination of the Germanium Content of Petroleums of the Soviet Union

Azerbaydzhan	0.32	Tatariya	0.16
Fergana up to	0.26	Oranburgskaya oblast'	
			0.69

There are 8 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Institut nefti AN SSSR, Moskva
(Institute of Petroleum AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: July 22, 1958

Card 2/2

ZUL'FUGARLY, D.I.; GULYAYEVA, L.A., red.; VISHNEVITSKAYA, I.A.,
red.izd-va; AKHMEDOV, S., tekhn. red.

[Distribution of minor elements in caustobioliths, organisms,
sedimentary rocks, and formation waters] Rasprostranenie mikro-
elementov v kaustobiolitakh, organizmakh, osadochnykh porodakh
i plastovykh vodakh. Baku, Izd-vo Azerbaidzhanskogo univ.,
1960. 229 p. (MIRA 15:4)

(Trace elements)

GULYAYEVA, L.A.; ZAV'YALOV, V.A.; PODEL'KO, Ye.Ya.; SARKISYAN, S.G., prof.,
otv. red.; MAKARENKO, M.G., red. izd-va; ROMANOV, G.N., tekhn.
red.

[Geochemistry of domanik sediments in the Volga-Ural region] Geo-
khimiia domanikovykh otlozhenii Volgo-Ural'skoi oblasti. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 102 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Volga-Ural region--Shale)

GULYAYEVA, L.A., doktor geol.-min. nauk, otd. red.; PERSHINA, Ye.G.,
red.; UL'YANOVA, O.G., tekhn. red.

[Geochemistry of caustobioliths and deposits of them] Geokhimiia
kaustobiolitov i ikh mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk
SSSR, 1962. 196 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh
iskopayemykh.
(Caustobioliths)

GULYAYEVA, L.A., otv. red.; SAVINA, Z.A., red. izd-va; VOLKOVA, V.G.,
tekhn. red.

[Geochemistry of oil and oil fields] Geokhimiia nefti i neftianykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962.
(MIRA 15:2)
205 p.

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geologii i razrabotki go-
ryuchikh iskopeyemykh.
(Petroleum—Analysis) (Geochemical prospecting)

GULYAYEVA, L.A.; ITKINA, Ye.S.

Halogens and vanadium, nickel and copper in coals. Geokhimia
no.4:345-355 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institute of Geology and Development Combustible Minerals,
Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Trace elements) (Rocks, Sedimentary)

L.A. GULYAYEVA, Ye. S. ITKINA (USSR)

"On migration of halogens in sedimentary rocks."

Report presented at the Conference on Chemistry of the Earth's Crust,
Moscow, 14-19 Mar 63.

GULYAYEVA, L.A., doktor reol.-miner. nauk, otd. red., KALANTAR V,
A.P., red.izd-va; DOROKHINA, I.N., tekhn. red.

[Geochemistry and hydrochemistry of oil fields] Geokhimiia i gdrokhimiia neftianykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva,
Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 150 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut geologii i razrabotki
goryuchikh iskopayemykh.
(Geochemistry) (Oil field brines)

GABRIELYAN, A.G., prof.; KLINOV, L.P.; MAKAROV, L.N.;
TIFR'YEV, G.I.; SOLOMOJK, V.A.; ABRAMOVA, L.B.;
POTIKH, I.A.; NIKITINA, R.G.; SARKISYAN, I.S.;
GULIYAYEVA, L.A., prof.; ctv. red.

[Mesozoic and Cenozoic sediments of the Fergana and
Issykkul' Depressions] Mezozoiskie i kainozoiskie ot-
lozhenija Ferganskoi i Issyk-Kul'skoi vpadin. Moskva,
Nauka, 1965. 259 p. (MIRA 18/4)

I. Moscow. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh
iskopayemykh.

GULYAYEVA, L.A., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, otd. red.; SOLODOV,
N.A., red.

[Trace elements in caustobioliths and sedimentary rocks]
Mikroelementy v kaustobiolitakh i osadochnykh porodakh.
Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 126 p. (MIRA 18:8)

I. Moscow. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh
iskopayemykh.

CHIVAYEV, L.V., et al., N.I. Slobodchenko, G.N.; Kozhukh, I.

Stability of the metal-organic compounds of oil and bitumens in
compressed gases. Bit. i pol. iskop. no.4:185-188. Jl-Ag '65.
(AIKA 18:9)

I. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh, Moscow.

GULYAYEVA, L.I.; VINOGRADOVA, A.P.

Determination of sulfur in organic compounds by the pyrolytic
tube method. Zav. lab. 29 no.10:1180 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh
protsessov.

GULYAYEVA, L.I.; VINOGRADOVA, A.P.; KHYANINA, A.P.; KARPOVSKAYA, R.R.

Determination of the trace amounts of sulfur in the products of
petrochemical synthesis. Neftekhimiia 3 no.2:296-302 Mr-Ap
'63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh
protsessov.
(Sugar--Analysis) (Petroleum chemicals)

GULYAEVA, L.I.; KRYANINA, A.P.

Spectrophotometric determination of the content of alcohols in aqueous solutions. Zav.lab. 30 no.4:417-418 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov.

1ST AND 2ND DECADES										3RD AND 4TH DECADES																																																																																															
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																																																																									
<p><i>(Co)</i></p> <p>Oxidation of unsaturated hydrocarbons. I. Oxidation of cracked gases. V. V. Pigulevskii and L. I. Gulynevich. <i>Transl. Exptl. Research Lab. "Khimpag," Materials on Cracking and Chem. Treatment of Cracking Products (U.S. S. R.)</i> 3, 153-67 (1938).—A cracked gas (unsatd. 40.1, satd. 42.4, CO 0.5, CO₂ 0.7 and H₂ 11.3%) was oxidized with O₂ (using 7-37% by vol. of the latter) at 300-500° and a contact duration of 7-20 sec. The yield of aldehydes increased with the increase of temp., reaching the max. at 410°. As a result of secondary reactions, CO was formed only above 350°, and an O₂ concn. in the gas mixt. of 13% and a contact duration of 12 sec. During the oxidation of the cracked gas, a partial polymerization of hydrocarbons proceeded with increase of temp. and O₂ concn. The yield of acids and oxides from the unsatd. hydrocarbons is 6-7 times lower than that of aldehydes. Seven references. II. Oxidation of ethylene. V. V. Pigulevskii. <i>Ibid.</i> 108-73.—The ethylene fraction of the cracked gas (after purification with concd. H₂SO₄, contg. ethylene 50 and satd. hydrocarbons 50%) was oxidized with O₂ under the above conditions. The max. yield of aldehydes and oxides of ethylene was observed at 400°, amounting for ethylene oxide to 3, aldehydes 4-6 and CO 11 l. per 100 l. of ethylene contained in the above interactions. Seven references. III. Homogeneous oxidation of propylene. <i>Ibid.</i> V. V. Pigulevskii and L. I. Gulynevich. <i>Ibid.</i> 174-8.—Propylene, obtained from iso-PrOH by dehydration at 300° over pumice wetted with H₃PO₄, was oxidized as above. The amt. of reacted propylene increased with increase of temp. (to 400°), O₂ concn., and the contact time. The oxide of propylene and CO was obtained by oxidation at 300°; the yield of the former increasing with the increase of the O₂ concn. The yield of aldehydes, oxide of propylene, acids and CO increased with increase of temp. to 400°, but a further increase of the temp. lowered the above yield, which was accompanied by a lowering of the velocity of reaction. The yield of propylene oxide at 400° was 15 and that of aldehydes 35% of the reacted propylene. IV. Catalytic oxidation of propylene. V. V. Pigulevskii and E. V. Yarzhemskaya. <i>Ibid.</i> 178-85.—The amt. of oxidized propylene, when carrying out the process in the presence of (NH₄)₂VO₄ catalyst, was proportional to the O₂ content in the gas mixt., an increase of which increased the yield of CO and CO₂. The comparative yield of aldehydes and acids increased with a shortening of the contact duration. A max. yield of these compds. was observed at 400° and a contact time less than 0.5 sec. A partial polymerization of propylene took place at 400°, a contact duration of 5</p>																																																																																																									
<p>ABSTRACT METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">SEARCHED</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">SERIALIZED</td> <td colspan="2">INDEXED</td> <td colspan="2">FILED</td> <td colspan="2">SERIALIZED</td> <td colspan="2">INDEXED</td> <td colspan="2">FILED</td> <td colspan="2">SERIALIZED</td> <td colspan="2">INDEXED</td> <td colspan="2">FILED</td> <td colspan="2">SERIALIZED</td> <td colspan="2">INDEXED</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">160009 P-2</td> <td colspan="2">160009 HIT ONLY ONE</td> <td colspan="2">160009</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEARCHED</td> <td>INDEXED</td> </tr> </table>																				SEARCHED		SEARCHED		SEARCHED		SEARCHED		SEARCHED		SEARCHED		SEARCHED		SEARCHED		SEARCHED		SEARCHED		SEARCHED		SERIALIZED		INDEXED		FILED		SERIALIZED		INDEXED		FILED		SERIALIZED		INDEXED		FILED		SERIALIZED		INDEXED		160009 P-2		160009 HIT ONLY ONE		160009		160009		160009		160009		160009		160009		160009		160009		160009		SEARCHED	INDEXED																		
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Catalytic transformations of hydrocarbons. III. Catalytic transformations of hydrocarbons in the presence of activated clays. (A. Rudakov and G. A. Tuzhenko). *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)*, 18, 261-80 (1948); cf. *C.I.*, 40, 4131.
Heating of camphene with activated clay results in the formation of polyterpenes and of volatile hydrocarbons which are close in mol. wt. to camphene and borneol. The rate of transformations is much less than that presented by similar transformations of pinene, carene, and dipentene. The main reaction product consists of polyterpenes of which about 75% is dimeric in nature. The volatile products are very complex and contain cyclic hydrocarbons ($C_{11}H_{16}$), cymene, probably menthene, and various unknown substances, which result from ring cleavage and other deep-seated transformations. The discovery of a small amt. of borneol among the reaction products indicates the probability of the formation of its aluminum ester as an intermediate on the catalyst surface, thus confirming the reaction mechanism proposed by Tuzhenko and Rudakov (*C.I.*, 28, 403*). Camphene was heated in 50-100-g. lots with activated clay with stirring for 1-4 hrs. at 180° with 0.5-20% catalyst. The amt. of transformed product did not become appreciable until at least 5% catalyst was used. The max. amt. of polymer formed (44.5%) was obtained with 10% catalyst heated for 3.5 hrs. The dimer, which constitutes most of the polymers, has $195-7^\circ$, $d_4^{20} 0.9157$, $n_D^{20} 1.5002$. IV. Catalytic transformations of η -pinene in the presence of activated clays. G. A. Rudakov. *Ibid.*, 261-76. --A study of the transforma-

tions of α -pinene caused by heating at 120–80° with activated clay was made. It was shown that the esterifiable hydrocarbons resulting from these catalytic transformations consist of camphene and fenchenes. The latter reaches a max. of about 10%. The max. transformation (that is, gave 50–55% camphene, 5–6% fenchenes, 30–40% monocyclic terpenes, and 5–10% polymeric matter) At this point of max. transformation both pinene and methylsantene are absent. The amt. of esterifiable hydrocarbons drops off fairly rapidly due to the further reaction of fenchenes (polymer formation). The polymers obtained are mainly dimers of monocyclic terpenes, thus showing that the rate of polymerization of dipentene is somewhat higher than that of pinene. It is shown that camphene polymerizes 10–20 times slower than the monocyclic terpenes.

G. M. Kowalewski

ASA-SIA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617320018-3"

GULYAEVA, L. I.

Dissertation: "On the composition of the acidic fractions of oil obtained from shale of Baltic deposits based on new methods of investigation." Cand. Chem. Sci., All-Union Scientific Institute for the Processing of Shales, Vseningrast, 1954. (Referativnyj Zhurnal-Khimija, no. 11, Moscow, Jun 54)

DD: Ser. 315, 23 Dec 1954

GULYAYEVA, L.I.; PYSHKINA, N.I.

Composition of the 180°-330° fractions of producer and tunnel
tars of Baltic oil shales. Trudy VNIIPS no.4:137-151 '55.
(MIRA 13:4)
(Oil shales) (Tar)

GULYAYEVA, L.I.; PYSHKINA, N.I.

Studying the chemical composition of tar fraction produced in
compartment kilns at 180°-300° C. Trudy VNIIPS no.5:217-224
'56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Tar)

41(2,A) PHARU I BOOK EXPLORATION SOY 33:

Nafta i tehnologiya topliv i produktov nefti pererabotki, vyp. 8
vesoproviznaukovo-issledovatel'stviu institutu pererabotki i
sistemov sovremennoi topiva

(Chemistry and Technology of Fuel and Products of Refining, vyp. 8)
Leningrad, Gostoptekhnizdat Ord, 1959. 247 p. (Series: L-18;
trudy) Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: R.S.F.S.R. Lenintekhnicheskii ekspromsibchekh
Administrativnyy Rayon. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva.

Ed.: V.M. Brink; Recd.: A.A. Chirkov; Tech. Ed.: A.B. Sazanovin.
Yaobuburinskaya, Editorial Board of series: E.S. Sazanov, A.S. Sinalnikov,
A.Ye. Drabkin, D.K. Kollerov, S.G. Semenov, A.S. Sinalnikov,
and A.S. Potapov.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific,
engineering and technical personnel in plants of the fuel and gas
industry.

COVERAGE: The results of research and experimental work carried out
in 1957 and 1958 by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute
for Shale Processings are summarized in this collection. Organic
components of oil shale from various regions, their chemical com-
position, and physical and chemical properties are reviewed, along
with the production of gas from oil shale. Also discussed are:
analysis of oil shale and shales; fractional conversion of
shale; analysis of oil shale semiconductors; conversion of
oil shale to shale fuel; representation of shale fuel produced
from the equipment used; hydrocarbonation of tar; removal of tarry
water by shale extraction methods; shale articles are accompanied
by references of 126 Soviet and non-Soviet works on processing of oil shales.

Author: D.L. Ternovskiy. Thermophysical and Physicochemical Properties of
Oil Shale. From the Baltic Region. (Article 2) Heat Capacity of
Oil Shale and Temperature of Oil Shale Sealing

Vaynshteyn, V.I. Testing of Gas Generating Stations of the Oil
Shale Works in the Town of Slavgorod

Bazilevich, I.I., N.N. Parchevskiy, and M.M. Yashlyanov. Prospects
of Using Oxygen at Plants Producing Gas from Oil Shale

Semenov, S.S., and V.I. Zabrodin. Condensation in the Sealing of Oil
Shale. From the Vapor and Gas Mixture Produced in the Sealing of Oil
Shale

Reshina, A.V. Method of Radiant Heat Transfer in Immiscible
Fluids

Orlovs'kiy, E.E., I.M. Sablin, and A.Ye. Sazanov. Study of Toxicity
of Light Fractions of Gasoline Produced from Liquid for the Pur-
pose of Odorizing Fuel Gases

Razov, D.M., M.I. Zelenko, M.P. Sharonyova, and Yu.S. Fark. Pur-
ification of Polycyclic Components of the Koltsova-Tarne-Leningrad
Gas Pipeline

Zhurav, V.I., and V.L. El'strenko. Few Pipe Stills for Conversion of
Hydrocarbon Gas

Gulyashnikova, V.V., and M.Q. Proval. Hydrogenation of Diesel Fuel
Produced from Oil Shale

Gulyashnikova, V.V., and S.S. Matrosova. Composition of Chemical Groups
and Physical Properties of Neutral Oxybenzen Compounds Contained in
Shale Tar Produced by Sealing

Gulyashnikova, M.V. Pyrolysis of the Fraction Contained in Shale
Tar from the Furnace Chamber With a Setpoint up to 150°C

Ustin, V.M., and S.S. Matrosova. Ways of Increasing Production of
Sulfide-Sulfur Components of Oil Shale Tar

Korob'istov, M.V. Composition of Pyridine Bases of Oil Shale Tar
From the Furnace Chamber

Ternov, B.I., and Yu.A. Korok. Countercurrent Extraction of Phenol
From Tarry Waters Performed With Acetylacetate and the Problem of
Water Transfer

Ternov, B.I., M.P. Sharonyova, and Z.P. Smul'sen. Purification
With Anionite of Oil Shale Tarry Water

Ivanov, B.I., and K.A. Golutina. Purification of Phenol Waters
Produced During the Thermal Conversion of Oil Shale by Means of
Saponification With Potassium Hydroxide

Semenov, Ye.A. Efficient Purifying Methods Applicable to Phenol
Waters. From the Series: "Methods of Purification"

41(2,A) PHARU I BOOK EXPLORATION SOY 33:

Yashlyanov, M.P. Shashlyanov, and Z.P. Smul'sen. Purification

of Phenol Waters. From the Series: "Methods of Purification"

41(2,A) PHARU I BOOK EXPLORATION SOY 33:

Yashlyanov, M.P. Shashlyanov, and Z.P. Smul'sen. Purification

of Phenol Waters. From the Series: "Methods of Purification"

GULYAYEVA, L.I.; NAZAROVA, S.S.; KUZ'MINA, N.A.; GLEBOVSKIY, D.N.

On the composition and causes of the formation of polymers and
acid condensates in the gas pipeline and apparatus of the oil-shale
combine in Kohtla-Järv. Trudy VNIIPS no.7:174-197 '59.

(MIRA 12:9)

(Kohtla-Järv--Oil shales) (Polymers)

SEMELEV, S.S.; GULYAYEVA, L.I.; DRABKIN, A.Ye.; KOBYL'SKAYA, M.V.; KUZ'MINA,
N.A.

Formation of polymer depositions in shale-gas pipelines.
Trudy VNIIPS no.7:198-208 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Oil shales) (Gas--Pipelines)

GULYAYEVA, L.I.; NAZAROVA, S.S.

Group chemical composition and flotation properties of neutral
oxygen compounds of shale oil from semicoking. Trudy VNIIT
no.8:142-153 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)
(Oil shales--Analysis) (Oxygen compounds)

GULYAYEVA, L.I.; KHYANINA, A.P.

Using the pyroanalytic method to determine the fluorine in aluminoplatinum catalysts and catalysis products. Nefteper. i neftekhim.
no. 7:29-32 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov.

GULYAYEVA, L.I.; KHYANINA, A.P.

Determination of the methanol content of formalin. Zav. lab.
30 no.8;944 '64. (MERA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh
protsessov.

S/196/62/000/005/004/012
E194/E154

AUTHORS: Gulyayeva, L.N., Odynets, L.L., and Prikhod'ko, T.P.

TITLE: Rectifier theory

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika,
no.5, 1962, 6-7, abstract 5 B60. (Sb. tr. Nauchno-
tekhn. o-va radiotekhn. i elektrosvyazi im.
A.S. Popova, no.1, 1960, 135-146)

TEXT: This work extends the ideas of G.V. Akimov
(Uspekhi khimii, 14, 1947, 353) concerning the structure of
oxide films produced on forming aluminium in strong acids, to
the structure of similar films produced on forming in weak acids.
The surface of the formed aluminium electrode in the electrolyte ✓
is considered as a complex micro-galvanic system containing a
certain quantity of so-called anodic areas in which random
defects expose the metal, and of cathodic areas in which the bare
metal is covered by a thin layer of oxide film (of 10-20 Å);
on the cathode areas the cations can be charged by tunnel effect.
On application of voltage to an aluminium electrode immersed in

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electrolyte there takes place both continuous dissolution of thin oxide films on anode areas which are thus converted into cathodic areas, and the covering up of individual bare areas on the metal (anodes) by a thin layer of oxide film which converts these areas into cathodic. Depending on the sign of the voltage, the equilibrium between these two processes is displaced in one or the other direction. It is concluded that the valve-like properties of the system Al-Al₂O₃-electrolyte depend on the rate of anodic and cathodic reactions on oxidised aluminium. Static and dynamic volt-ampere characteristics are given for the system Al-Al₂O₃-electrolyte for aqueous solutions of boric acid (30, 50 and 100 g/litre) and of borax (0.05, 0.25 and 0.5 g/litre) respectively. The rectification factors for these electrolytes were respectively 1.1×10^3 , 3.1×10^3 , and 4.2×10^3 under static conditions, and 7, 8 and 10.5 under dynamic. Rectification was observed in centinormal solutions of H₂SO₄, Ca(NO₃)₂ and Al(NO₃)₃ (the rectification factors were respectively 14.0, 8.5 and 3.8). The experimental results are discussed in the light of the proposed theory. 18 literature references.

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Abstractor's note: 1) The analogy that the authors draw between the structure of oxide films obtained in strong and in weak acids is doubtful since in the two cases the oxide films differ greatly in mechanism of formation, thickness, porosity and valve-like characteristics. 2) The authors explain the unidirectional conductivity of an oxide film on aluminium by the presence of defects in the film and by the dissolution of the thin oxide film on cathodic areas. Evidently the clearly expressed unidirectional conductivity of oxide films of other valve-like metals in electrolytes, for instance, oxide films on tantalum, should be capable of explanation from this standpoint. However, Ta_2O_5 is particularly inert and is not dissolved even in strong electrolytes, whilst the number of defects in Ta_2O_5 is much smaller than in Al_2O_3 . 3) It is difficult to explain the valve properties of oxide films on aluminium only by surface electrochemical processes occurring at the boundary between the oxide film and the electrolyte. Oxidized aluminium displays one way conductivity in the systems $Al-Al_2O_3$ -semiconductor as well as in the systems $Al-Al_2O_3$ -metal electrode (see Ref. Zh.Elek. 1960,

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no. 12, 1.3247; 1961, 12 Bo3). In these systems unidirectional conductivity is explained by internal processes in the oxide film associated with non-uniformities across the thickness (see Ref. Zh. Elek. 1960, no. 18, 1.4396; 1961, 5 Bl22, 9 B37). Therefore, in explaining one way conductivity it is necessary to consider both surface and internal effects of the oxide film, and one or the other of these effect may predominate depending upon the conditions.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

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GULYAYEVA, L.N.

Modifications of complex reflex phase of gastric secretion in
pathological changes of the higher nervous function caused by
disorders of interoceptive conditioned reflexes. Trudy Inst. fiziol.
(MIR 8:2)
3:19-31 '54.

1. Laboratoriya kortiko-vistseral'noy patologii. Zaveduyushchiy
I.T.Kurtain.

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,
interoceptive, eff. on gastric secretion)

(GASTRIC JUICE,
secretion, eff. of conditioned interoceptive reflexes)

GULYAYEVA, L.N.

Secretory function of the stomach following interference of digestive with defense reflexes. Trudy Inst. fiziol. 3:67-76 '54. (MIRA 8:2)

1. Laboratoriia kortikoc-vistseral'noy patologii. Zaveduyushchii
I.T.Kurtsev.

(GASTRIC JUICE,
secretion, eff. of interference of digestive with
defense reflexes)

(REFLEX,
interference of digestive with defense reflexes, eff. on
gastric secretion)

A. L. Yazyeva, L. N.

Name: GULYAYEVA, L. N.

Dissertation: The secretor function of the stomach in pathology of the higher nervous activity

Degree: Cand Med Sci

Defended at

Affiliation: Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov,
Laboratory of Corticovisceral Pathology

Publication

Defense Date, Place: 1956, Leningrad

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 47, 1956

GULYAYEVA, L.N.

Secretory function of the lesser and greater curvature of the stomach
in case of impairment of the higher nervous activity. Trudy Inst.
fiziolog. 6:484-497 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Laboratoriya kortiko-vistseral'noy patologii (zaveduyushchiy I.T.
Kurtsin).
(STOMACH--SECRECTIONS) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

GUINYAYEVA, L.N.; DZIDZIGURI, T.D.; ZHILINSKAYA, M.A.

Secretory and motor activity of the stomach in neurotics. Trudy
Inst. fiziolog. 7:319-325 '58. (MIRA 12:3)

l.. Laboratoriya kortiko-vistseral'noy patologii (zav. - I.T. Kartsin)
i Sektor nevrozov i organicheskikh zabolеваний nervnoy sistemy
(zav. - N.A. Kryshova). Instituta fiziologii im. I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR.
(NEUROSES) (STOMACH)

GULYAYEVA, L.N.

Characteristics of the higher nervous activity and secretion of
gastric juice in dogs with partial extirpation of the premotor
zones of the cerebral cortex. Trudy Inst. fiziolog. 9:323-331 '60.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Laboratoriya kortiko-vistseral'noy patologii (zaveduyushchiy -
I.T.Kurtsin) Instituta fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova.
(CEREBRAL CORTEX) (REFLEXES)
(STOMACH--SECRECTIONS)

GULYAYEVA, -L.N.

Higher nervous activity and secretory function of the stomach in experimental nevrosis in dogs with partial extirpation of premotor zones of the cerebral cortex. Trudy Inst. fiziol. 9:332-337 '60.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Laboratoriya kortiko-vistseral'noy patologii (zaveduyushchiy -
I.T.Kurtsin) Instituta fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova.
(CEREBRAL CORTEX) (REFLEXES)
(STOMACH--SECRECTIONS)

GULYAYEVA, M.A.

Occurrence of the gerbil *Meriones tamariscinus* Pall. in Tajikistan.
Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR no.19:55-56 '56. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii im. akad. Ye. N. Pavlovsogo
AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Kisyl-Su Valley--Gerbils)

GULYAYEVA, M.A.

Effect of floods on the life activities of the deer *Cervus bactrianus* Lydekker and the rat *Nesokia indica* Gray in the Tigray Balka Preserve. Trudy Inst. zool. i paraz. AN Tadzh. SSR 22:89-95 (2). (MIR 15:11)

(Trigrovaya Balka Preserve--Red deer)
(Trigrovaya Balka Preserve--Rats)

GULYAYEVA, M.A.

Experience in domesticating and keeping in partial freedom
the deer Cervus bactrianus Lydekker in the Tigrovaya Balka
Preserve. Trudy Inst. zool. i paraz. AN Tadzh. SSR 22:96-102
'62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Tigrovaya Balka Preserve—Red deer)

GULYAYEVA, N. V.

244T31

USSR/Medicine - Dysentery

Mar 53

"Some Factors of Natural Immunity Against Dysentery Infection," A. S. Izralimsky, M. V. Gulyayeva, Dnepropetrovsk Inst of Epidemiology and Microbiol

"Zhur Mikrobiol, Epidemiol, i Immunobiol" No 3, pp 32-26

The gastric juice of adults has a strong bactericidal effect on dysentery bacilli; that of children, which possesses a lower acidity, has not. This means that children are more susceptible to dysentery than adults. The blood serum of adults and of some very

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young children exerts a strong bactericidal effect on dysentery bacilli, but this does not safeguard against infection with dysentery.

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IZRALIMSKIY, A.S.; GULYAYEVA, M.V.

Collection and preservation of test material for dysentery detection. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.10:99 O '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz Dnepropetrovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny im. Gamalei.
(MEDICAL TESTS) (DYSENTERY--DIAGNOSIS)

IZRALIMSKIY, A.S.; GULYAYEVA, M.V.

Taking samples and their preservation for examination in
dysentery. Lab.delo no.5:20-21 S.O '55. (MIRA 12:6)

1. In Dnepropetrovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii
i gигиенії імені N.P.Gamalei.
(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, diagnosis,
bacteriol., taking & preserv. of samples)

S/129/63/000/001/017/017
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Kudryavtsev, I.V., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor,
Gulyayeva, N.A., Engineer

TITLE: Prague International Conference on the Problems of
Fatigue of Materials

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov,
no.1, 1963, 56-63

TEXT: An international conference devoted to problems of fatigue of materials was held in Prague in September, 1960. The conference was attended by delegates from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, China, East Germany, Austria, France, U.S.A., Great Britain and West Germany. The proceedings of the conference have been published. The following subjects were discussed: J. Cabelka (Czechoslovakia): the effect of the structural state on the fatigue limit of steel; A. Freudenthal (U.S.A.): the character of fatigue failures in engineering constructions; M. Klesnil (Czechoslovakia): the progress of fatigue in sorbite; S. Koczanda (Poland): the results of an electron-microscopic study of fatigue fracture of normalized

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Prague International Conference ... S/129/63/000/001/017/017
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0.35% C steel rotating cantilever-bar test pieces;
J. Němec: analysis of a large number of fatigue fractures of
axles and results of laboratory experiments on similar components;
I.A.Oding (USSR): diffusionless mechanism of the formation and
growth of fatigue cracks; N. Thompson (Great Britain): review of
work on fatigue problems conducted in Great Britain, U.S.A.,
Australia and other countries; P. Lukas (Czechoslovakia):
quantitative analysis of phase-transformations in hardened steel
under cyclic loads; B. Baranovski (Poland): the effect of
tempering at 250 to 400°C on the fatigue strength of cable wire
Д60А (D60A); A. Buch and J. Chodorowski (Poland): the effect
of hair cracks on the fatigue strength of specimens of
constructional steels 40XMHA (40KhMNA) and 25XHBA (25KhNVA);
M.R.Hempel (West Germany): the effect of metallurgical factors on
the resistance of steel to fatigue; F. Leyris (France):
determination of the process of fatigue fracture
of parts by analysis of the external appearance of the

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fractured surfaces; K. Legafer (Hungary): metallographic investigation of fatigue fractures; V. Linhart (Czechoslovakia): the effect of some surface treatments on the fatigue strength of parts of various sizes; S. Nodesean (Rumania): a study of the service life of railway carriages; G. Tauscher (East Germany): the relationship between the depth of case-hardening, thickness of the part and fatigue limit of case-hardened steel parts; M. Renay (Hungary): the effect of prolonged preliminary cyclic loading on the ductile-to-brittle transition temperature of steel; H. Wiegand (West Germany): the effect of surface layers on the fatigue strength of constructional parts; Ye.P. Unksov and I.V. Kudryavtsev (USSR): fatigue strength of steel in the regions of contact in large laminated structures; E. Jelinek (Czechoslovakia): the effect of brittleness on the life and sensitivity to overloading of constructional steels under cyclic loads; J. Koutský and J. Bužek: (Czechoslovakia): the effect of metallurgical factors and structural changes on the fatigue properties of materials for high-temperature service; I.V. Kudryavtsev (USSR): the effect of work-hardening with the aid of a vibrating

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Prague International Conference

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roll on the fatigue strength of steel; B. Přenosil (Czechoslovakia): the effect of residual austenite on the resistance of case-hardened and nitrided steels to alternating loads; J. Sedláček (Czechoslovakia): statistical analysis of the effect of non-metallic inclusions on the contact fatigue strength; I. Vodšedalek (Czechoslovakia): effect of the grain size on the fatigue limit of heat-resistant steels and alloys; R. Cazaud (France): some results of fatigue studies of welded joints; V. Gregor (Czechoslovakia): notes on the stability of shape of welded double-T beams; G. Gensch and G. Müller (East Germany): study of fatigue of welded parts of highway bridges; A. Neumann and G. Müller (East Germany): Study of fatigue of large welded constructions; S.D. Ponomarev (USSR): problems of calculating the fatigue strength of springs; O. Puchner (Czechoslovakia): the effect of residual stresses on the fatigue limit; S.V. Serensen (USSR): the effect of absolute dimensions and probability of fatigue fracture; G.V. Uzhik (USSR): the size effect in cyclic loading. O. Yuzdinsky (Czechoslovakia): the effect of annealing on the fatigue limit of welded joints. There are 6 figures

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITMASH

Card 4/4

AVTSINA-CHERNOGORIK, A.S.; GULYAYEVA, N.I.; LEBEDEV, Z.P.

Symmetric teeth extraction in the treatment of certain forms of malocclusion. Stomatologija no.1:55-58 Ja-F '55. (MIRA 8:5)

1. Iz kafedry ortopedicheskoy stomatologii (zav. prof. V.Yu. Kurlyandskiy) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (dir. dotsent G.N. Beletskiy).

(MALOCCLUSION, therapy,

teeth extraction, symmetric)

(TEETH EXTRACTION, in various diseases,
malocclusion, symmetric extraction)

GULYAYEVA, N.I.

Integral equation of the vibration of a rod with a circular axis
and its applications. Trudy LIIVT no.20:170-182 '53.(MIRA 12:1)
(Elastic rods and wires) (Integral equations)

SOV/124-58-3-3211

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 3, p 98 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gulyayeva, N. I.

TITLE: Integral Equation of Oscillations of Three-dimensional Curved Bars (Integral'noye uravneniye kolebaniy prostranstvennykh krivolineynikh sterzhney)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. in-ta inzh. vodn. transp., 1957, Nr 24,
pp 93-106

ABSTRACT: The problem of drawing up a system of integral equations for representing the oscillations of double curvature bars is solved. In accordance with this requirement four influence tensors are constructed: Two tensors for displacements and two for slope deflections (due to the action of forces and moments). Using the Kirchhoff-Klebsch equations for elastic materials the author reduces the 36 component tensors to six independent components. A sample of a spring, wherein all the 36 components are calculated, is given. The forces under consideration include the forces of inertia, and on the basis of the principle of superposition integral differential equations are obtained for three displacements and three slope deflections. If the oscillations are

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SOV/124 58 3-3211

Integral Equation of Oscillations of Three-dimensional Curved Bars

assumed to be sinusoidal, then by corresponding substitution a system of integral equations is obtained. The integral equations obtained are represented at first in vector-tensor form and then with the help of a unifying kernel in the form of a single equation. Resulting simplifications are noted for the case when it is possible to disregard the moment of the rotary inertia forces. The case of forced oscillations acting on a system of distributed forces is studied separately by the same method.

I. S. Arzhanykh

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GULYAYEVA, N. M. Cand. Med. Sci.

Dissertation: "Hereditary Chondrodystrophy." Second Moscow State Medical Inst., imeni I. V. Stalin, 3 Nov 47.

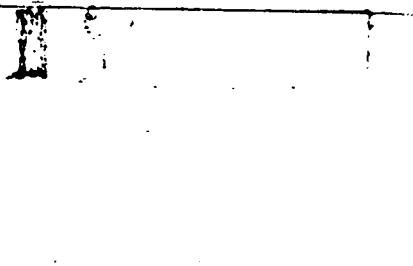
SO: Vechernaya Moskva, Nov, 1947 (Project #17836)

REF ID: A6112K Sec 7 Vol 107) Pediatrics Var 59

766. TREATMENT OF CONGENITAL DISLOCATION OF THE HIP IN THE
NEWBORN AND IN EARLY INFANCY (Russian text) - Gulyayeva N. M.
VOFR. TRAVM. I ORTOP. 1956, 1 (97-100)

Dislocations and subluxations of the hip joint occupy an important place among the congenital malformations and diseases of the locomotor apparatus. Successful outcome depends on early diagnosis and correspondingly early treatment, which is only possible through cooperation of obstetrician, pediatrician and orthopaedic surgeon. The cardinal sign in the newborn is, according to Marks, the phenomenon of overriding. In infants up to 3 months it is manifested by the sign of telescoping accompanied by a characteristic click, according to Schneider. In the newborns, sometimes a slight looseness in the hip may be noted. Other symptoms, such as a pronounced rotation of the hip and asymmetry of skin folds are not characteristic. Early treatment within the first weeks of life, after the disappearance of muscular spasm, is relatively simple under hospital condition, and gives good results. It consists of placing the child flat on the abdomen, then the legs are placed apart at an angle of 90°. An individual half bed plaster splint is applied allowing for maximal rotation, abduction and flexion (1st position of Lorenz). The treatment usually takes 3-4 months under constant X-ray control, which is of special importance during the first 3-4 days. The dislocation is considered to be reduced when the acetabulum forms a hemisphere and the ossification centre is situated centrally in the joint cavity. It is essential to instruct the child's mother how to nurse the child and how to take care of the plaster splint. Both anatomically and physiologically the result of treatment in the newborn is permanent.

(S)



GULYAYEVA, N.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Clinical aspects and therapy of congenital hip dislocations in infants.
Ortop., travm. i protez. 17 no.2:49-50 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo instituta travmotologii i ortopedii (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.N.Priorov)

(HIP, dislocations,

congen., clin. aspects & ther. in inf. (Bus))

(DISLOCATIONS,

hip, congen., clin. aspects & ther. in inf. (Bus))

SHUL'ZHENKO, I.F., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; GULYAYEVA, P.D.,
nauchnyy sotrudnik

The effect of sleep and rest on the productivity of swine during fattening. Zhivotnovodstvo 21 no.2:76-79 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Direktor nauchno-opytnoy stantsii fiziologii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zhivotnykh Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P. Pavlova AN SSS (for Shul'zhenko).
(Swine--Feeding and feeding stuffs) (Sleep)

GULYAYEVSKIY, Petr Trofimovich; KOMAROVA, T.F., red.; SAVCHENKO,
Ye.V., tekhn.red., . . .:

[Kazakhstanskais Magnitka.] Kazakhstanskais magnitka. Mo-
skva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1961. 26 p. (Vsesoitznoe obshchestvo
po rasprostraneniu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.3,
Ekonomika, no.10)

(MIRA 14:5)

1. Zamestitel' ministra stroitel'stva Kazakhskoy SSR (for
Gulyayevskiy)
(Karaganda--Metallurgical plants)

BULIAREVA, R. A.

"Macroscopic Diagnosis of Tumors and Tumorous Diseases of the Mammary Gland." Cand Med Sci, L'vov Medical Inst, L'vov, 1954. (Zdr Biol, No 7, Apr 55)

SG: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

GULYAYEVA, R.A., kand.med.nauk (L'vov)

Acute pancreatitis according to hospital data. Klin.med. 36
no.11:77-80 N '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii lechebnogo fakul'teta (zav.
kafedroy prof. G.P. Kovtunovich) L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(PANCREAS,
acute, diag. & ther. (Rus))

LYUBIMOV, V.A., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: GULYAYEVA, R., laborant;
YEVDOKIMOVA, V., laborant; KHRUSTALEV, P., rabotnik; ZHUKOV,
V., rabotnik; CHUMAKOV, M., rabotnik

Automatic AT2-250-Sh loom for woolen fabrics. Nauch.-issl.
trudy TSNIIIShersti no.17:76-85 '62. (MIRA 17:12)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sherstyanoy
promyshlennosti (for Gulyayeva, Yevdokimova). 2. Shuyskiy
mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (for Chumakov).

VLASOVA, K.N.; CHUDINA, L.I.; ZAVEL'GEL'SKIY, I.M.; GULYAYEVA, S.I.; BAKHAREVA,
L.T.

Use of thermoplastic glue based on low-molecular polyamide resins in
shoe manufacture. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 6 no.8:30-31 Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

FAVORSKAYA, T.A.; GULYAYEVA, T.N.; GOLOVACHEVA, Ye.S.

Mechanism of the conversion of tertiary alcohols of the cyclopropane series under the action of mineral and organic acids. Part 5. Interaction of methyl-*n*-butyl-cyclopropylcarbinol with hydrochloric acid. Interaction of dimethyl-cyclopropylcarbinol, methyl-isopropyl-cyclopropylcarbinol, and methyl-*n*-butyl-cyclopropylcarbinol with phosphorus trichloride in the presence of pyridine. Zhur.ob.khim.23 no.12:2014-2020 D '53. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Leningradskiy Gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A.Zhdanova
laboratoriya im. akademika A.Ye.Favorskogo.
(Carbinols) (Phosphorus trichloride)

GULYAYEVA, T.Ye.

Colorimetric method for determination of copper in food products.
Gig.sanit., Moskva no.4:38-41 Ap '50. (CLML 19:3)

1. Of the Department of General Chemistry, Molotov State Medical
Institute.

17

ca

Colorimetric determination of pyrazidines. I. B. Gulyayeva (State Med. Inst., Molotov, U.S.S.R.). *Zhur. Anal. Khim.* 8, 163-5 (1960).—As reagent for the colorimetric detn. of pyrazidines a mixt. of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{PO}_4$, 12 MoI₂ 0.4, Na₂WO₄ 20 g., 67% H₃PO₄ 10, and H₂O 100 ml. was used. React for 2 hrs., cool, and dil. to 200 ml. Filter if necessary. Use 4-5 ml. of reagent in a detn. Read the colorimeter after 6 min. M. Hoseh

CA

Complex compounds of iron, aluminum, and chromium with pyramidone. T. B. Gulyaeva (Molotov Med. Inst.). Zhur. Obshchey Khim. (J. Gen. Chem.) 20, 1412-14 (1980). Action of pyramidone (*pd*) on solns. of salts of Fe^{+++} , Al^{+++} , or Cr^{+++} , in the presence of KNO_3 , results in the formation of complex ions of the type $[\text{Fe } \textit{pd}]^{+++}$, which, in acid soln., but not in neutral soln., react further with $(\text{Cr}(\text{CNS})_6)^{4-}$ to give ppt., of double complexes of the

type $[\text{Fe } \textit{pd}] (\text{Cr}(\text{CNS})_6)$. A lilac-blue complex $[\text{H}_2 \textit{pd}] (\text{Cr}(\text{CNS})_6)$ is obtained in AcOH soln. Its solv. in H_2O at 15° is 0.07 g./100 ml.; in cold NaOH it dissolves with a purple color, in hot NaOH it ppt. $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$, and in concd. H_2SO_4 , it dissolves with a yellow-green color. $[\text{Cr } \textit{pd}] (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ forms $[\text{Cr}(\text{CNS})_6]$, gray-lilac, solv. 0.08 g./100 ml. H_2O forms orange $\text{Fe}(\text{CNS})_6$ with FeCl_3 , dissolves in cold NaOH with a greenish purple color, ppt. $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$, with hot NaOH, dissolves in concd. H_2SO_4 with a deep-green color. $[\text{Al } \textit{pd}] (\text{Cr}(\text{CNS})_6)$, lilac-blue, solv. 0.07 g./100 ml. H_2O forms reddish $\text{Fe}(\text{CNS})_6$ with FeCl_3 , dissolves with a purple color in cold NaOH, ppt. $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$, with hot NaOH, dissolves in concd. H_2SO_4 with a bright-green color. $[\text{Fe } \textit{pd}] (\text{Cr}(\text{CNS})_6)$, brown, solv. 0.018, gives a brownish color of $\text{Fe}(\text{CNS})_6$ with FeCl_3 , dissolves in both cold and hot NaOH, and with a yellow-green color in concd. H_2SO_4 . All 4 compds. are dissolved by concd. HNO_3 with evolution of NO_2 ; in 1 N HNO_3 , on heating, they dissolve with a greenish color. AgNO_3 gives a ppt. of Ag, whereas with $\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{HNO}_3$, all 4 compds. give a white ppt. There is no visible reaction between the first 3 compds. and $\text{K}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$; the 4th compd. gives a sky-blue turbidity on long standing. On heating above $50-60^\circ$, all 4 compds. are decompd. with formation of a vitreous mass. In the complex cation, each *pd* mol. occupies 2 coordination places, one bond being formed with the tertiary N, the other with the O atom.

N. Thon

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617320018-3

CA

6

Complex compounds of iron, aluminium, and chromium
with pyramidone. T. E. Gulyaeva. J. Gen. Chem.
U.S.S.R. 20, 1460-71(1950)(Engl. translation).—See C.A.
45, 14856.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617320018-3"

GULYAYEVA, V. F.; SALMANOV, G. D.

Using highly refractory concrete in slot heating furnaces.
Ogneupory 28 no. 4:165-168 '63. (MIRA 16x6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona
Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Furnaces, Heating)
(Refractory concrete)

GULYAYEVA, V.I.

SHMUNDAK, D.Ye., professor; VARTAPETOV, B.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk;
SHEYNERMAN, M.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; MILOVSKIY, D.P.;
GULYAYEVA, V.I.

A new method for the determination of estrogens in a woman's system.
Akush. i gin. no.4:66-69 Jl-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Iz ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zavprof. D. Ye. Shmundak)
Oblastnoy bol'neologicheskoy bol'nitsy i fiziologicheskogo otdela
(zav.kandidat meditsinskikh nauk B.A.Vartapetov) Ukrainskogo
instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii.

(ESTROGENS, determ.
method, in etiol.diag. of menstruation disord.)
(MENSTRUATION DISORDERS, diag.
etiol. diag., estrogen determ. method)

SKOBLIN, A.P., kand.med.nauk, DYSKIN, V.P., kand.med.nauk, BLANK, V.M.
GULYAYEVA, Yel.A.

~~Use of curarelike agents in traumatology; preliminary report.~~
~~Ortop.travn. i protez. 19 no.3:63-66 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)~~

1. Iz kafedry khirurgicheskikh bolezney (zav. - zaslyzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. G.M. Gurevich) Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dots. G.S. Voronyanskiy) na baze 17-y bol'nitsy g. Khar'kova (glavnnyy vrach - zaslyzhennyy vrach USSR A.M. Lomonosov) i Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.P. Novachenko.

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES, surg.
anesth. with curare-like agents (Rus))

(CURARE, ther. use
posttraum. surg. (Rus))

(FRACTURES, surgery
musc. relaxant ther. in (Rus))

(MUSCLE RELAXANT, ther. use.
fract., in surg. (Rus))

GULYAYEV, Ye.A.

Dynamics of changes in the amount of serum nonhemoglobin and total blood iron in donors. Sov.med. 25 no. 2:7483 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapeuticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A.I. Germanov) Kuybyshevskogo mediteinskogo instituta (direktor D.A. Voronov) i Kuybyshevskoy oblastnoy stantsii perelivaniya krovi (zav. M.F. Fedorovskaya).

(IRON) (BLOOD DONORS)

GULYAYEVA, Ye.A.

Character of resorption curves after iron loading in donors.
Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 5 no.2:45-51 F '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A.I.Germanov)
Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Kuybyshevskoy oblastnoy
stantsii perelivaniya krovi (zav. M.F.Fedorovskaya).
(IRON IN THE BODY) (BLOOD DONORS)

GULYAYEV, Ye.A.

Character of changes in the non-hemoglobin iron of the blood serum
and in the total iron of the blood in donors following bloodletting.
Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi no.9:52-54 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapeuticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A.I.
Germanov) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Kuybyshevskoy
oblastnoy stantsii perelivaniya krovi (zav. M.F. Fedorovskaya).
(BLOOD DONORS) (IRON IN THE BODY)

KALANTAROV, K.B.; DELYAKOV, V.A.; VOLKOV, V.A.; GULYAYEVA, Ye.G.
SHVYRKOVA, I.I.

Production of a dosimetric device for the registration of
 β -activity within the body cavities in oncological practice.
Med.rad. 6 no.4873-75 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(RADIOMETER) (TUMORS--RADIOGRAPHY)

GULYAYEVA, Ye.I.; PAKHOMOVA, G.N.

Conference on zinc metallurgy. TSvet.met. 28 no.2:64-66 Mr-Ap '55.
(MIRA 10:10)

(Zinc--Metallurgy)

GULYAYEVA, Ye.I.

Conference on the use of ion exchange processes in nonferrous metallurgy. TSvet.met.29 no.9:81-83 S '55. (MLRA 9:10)
(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

SOV/137-58-10-20753

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 58 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gulyayeva, Ye.I.

TITLE: A Review of Investigations in the Hydrometallurgy of Zinc
(Obzor issledovaniy po gidrometallurgii tsinka)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Soveshchaniya po metallurgii tsinka, 1954, Moscow,
Metallurgizdat, 1956, pp 16-29

ABSTRACT: A brief presentation of the investigations being conducted
at Gintsvermet on the hydrometallurgy of Zn.

L.P.

1. Zinc--Processing
2. Zinc--Metallurgy

Card 1/1

GULYAYEVA, Ye. I.

Hydrometallurgical treatment of high-silicate zinc concentrates. A. D. Starova, V. I. Gulyayeva, and E. I. Baranovskaya. Tsvetnaya Metalloobrabotka, No. 3, 1956.
Hydrometallurgical treatment of Zn concentrate with high-SiO₂ content is based on the fact that at high temps. Zn-silicates sol. in dil. H₂SO₄ are formed. The colloidal SiO₂ located in the pulp retards settling of the pulp and therefore

of the slime. The methods used to overcome the difficulties are reviewed.

pre RBC copy

SOV/137-58-10-20683

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 50 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gulyayeva, Ye.I.

TITLE: Results of the Work of Gintsvetmet and the Directions to be Followed in Further Investigations Into the Use of Ion Exchangers in Nonferrous Metallurgy (O rezul'tatakh rabot Gintsvetmeta i o napravleniyakh dal'neyshikh issledovaniy po primeneniyu ionitov v tsvetnoy metallurgii)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Materialy Soveshchaniya po primeneniyu ionnogo obmena v tsvetn. metallurgii. Moscow, 1957, pp 51-60

ABSTRACT: Studies in the employment of ion exchangers for purposes of analysis were begun in 1947, while studies of engineering applications started in 1950. Work on the extraction of Ni and Co from the waste waters of the Severonikel' Kombinat, of Zn, and Cd from the waste waters of another plant, and other studies have been brought to successful conclusion.

N.P.

1. Metallurgy 2. Ion exchange resins--Applications

Card 1/1

137-58-6-11856

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 97 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gulyayeva, Ye.I., Soshnikova, L.A.

TITLE: A Conference on Selenium and Tellurium (October 15-16, 1957)
[Soveshchaniye po selenu i telluru. (15-16 oktyabrya 1957 g.)]

PERIODICAL: Byul. tsvetn. metallurgii, 1957, Nr 23, pp 31-32

ABSTRACT. Representatives of 24 organizations participated in the work
of the conference. 17 papers and communications were heard
and discussed. The major task of the conference was coordina-
tion of the work of recovering Se and Te from the products of
various fields of production.

G.S.

1. Selenium--Processing 2. Tellurium--Processing

Card 1/1

30V/136-53-5-15/21

AUTHORS: Gulyayeva, Ye.I., Zimakov, I.Ye., and Rudenko, B.I.

TITLE: Extraction of Rhenium from Industrial Solutions using Activated Coal (Izvlecheniye reniya iz proizvodstvennykh rastvorov pri pomoshchi aktivirovannykh ugley)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1959, Nr 5, pp 73-77 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The difficulty in extracting Re from solution is the separation from W and Mo which have similar properties. An ordinary chromatographic method was tried using activated coals types KAD, SK-T, SU-KhU, and MSK-1. The coals were washed with 0.01N H₂SO₄ until they showed acid reaction to methyl orange and then the test solutions were poured through the coal. Afterwards the coal was washed with water and then 1% soda solution to remove the Re, W and Mo. The solutions used are given in Table 1. Radioactive isotopes Re¹⁰⁶, Mo⁹⁹, and W¹⁸⁵ were added to the solutions and used to indicate the degree of separation. The best coal was found by testing with the first solution. 0.3, 0.6 and 1.0 g of coal and 4.5 and 7.0 mm diameter columns were tried. Table 2 shows the dynamic exchange capacity under various conditions. It increases with increase in the ratio

Card 1/3

SOV/136-59-5-15/21

Extraction of Rhenium from Industrial Solutions using Activated
Coal

height/diameter of column. Fig 2 shows that MSK coal has the greatest absorption. The washing results in Fig 3 show that Re is completely extracted from all the coals so MSK coal was used for further work with the other three solutions. Table 3 shows that the exchange capacity was highest for solution 2 which differed from the other solutions in Mo content and acidity. Fig 4 shows that Re is selectively absorbed by the coal but Mo and W are weakly absorbed. Tests on acidity showed that absorption of W and Mo were practically independent of pH value, but Re absorption increases with inverse pH. Therefore washing was carried out with alkaline solution. Fig 8 shows that Mo and W are washed out before Re. The final solution containing Re has small amounts Mo and W present. Hot soda gave better results than cold soda.

Card 2/3

SOV/136-59-5-15/21

Extraction of Rhenium from Industrial Solutions using Activated Coal

Further research to obtain more concentrated and purer
Re is being carried out.

There are 8 figures, 4 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 3/3

TITLE: Conference on Automation & Control

EXPLANATION: Taxes payable recently, 1982, as to 1982-83 (V.E.S.P.)

ABSTRACT: On 23-26 February 1959 a conference was held in Moscow for summing-up and co-ordinating work on autoclave processes in the metallurgy of heavy, non-ferrous, rare and noble metals. The conference heard reports as follows:

D.M. Tukhanov. On processes throughout the world on the use of bimetallic, particularly autoclave, methods for non-ferrous and rare metal production. G.N. Dobrohotov on nickel leaching practice at some Soviet works; N.I. Zhdanov and G.M. Dobrotol'skii on the characteristics and kinetics of the reaction of hydrogen and carbon monoxide under pressure of nitric acid from solution; I.V. Lashch and A.M. Shablova, Gipronikel, on design decisions on the application of the flowsheets' deal with G.N. Dobrohotov at the Tiumen'nikel' and Severnikel Combines and the Uralnickel (Ural) Nickel Works; I.M. Malinovskii and Lezhnevskiy Gornyi Institut (Lenigrad Mining Institute) on the advances of a combined flotation-autoclave method for nickel-electrolyte or slime containing platinum-group metals; V.B. Chilko, Serotoninsk and S.I. Slobod, Gipotebel' on the essentially conventional method of oxidizing leaching of nickel concentrate from converter-mate filtration; S.I. Slobod on preliminary investigations on the development of a sulphuric-chlorine method for leaching nickel and cobalt from oxidized nickel ores; A.P. Lashch on the autoclave process for treating tungsten ore beneficiation products.

Card 2/5 process for treating tungstenore beneficition products; Z. I. Zaytsev, Makarov, and D. A. Mil'shtein; Scopunaya (Skopynka) Tungsten, separately or together, in the application of an auto-slave flowsheet to scheelite and wolframite raw material; G. A. Leyerson, E. M. Shapiro, N. N. Khaykina, R. A. Parf'yev and A. P. Rodzovskiy; Krasnoyarskiy Institut tsvetnykh metallov (Krasnoyarsk Non-Metallic Metals Institute) on the treatment of tungsten concentrates in hydrothermal heated ball-mills with acids or caustic alkalies; V. I. Spiridonova, S. I. Sobol', Ye. I. Gulyazova, T. L. Nikulin and B. I. Rudenko; Glassware on the treatment of prepared and unprepared sulphide molybdenum raw material by oxidizing autoclave alkaline leaching; S. M. Lebedeva and S. I. Sobol' on the kinetics of oxidizing leaching; A. N. Zaitsev and N. N. Yudina; Krasnoyarsk Non-Metallic Metals Institute, on the results of a study of conditions for the selective separation of lower oxides of tungsten and molybdenum from their salt solutions by hydrolysis under pressure; M. V. Darbulashvili, Gor'kotitelskii Nauchno-tekhnicheskiy institut (Vladivostok Scientific-Technical Institute) of the Amur Kraiye SRR on the separation of the sulfide minerals (pyrrhotite) of the Sovetskoye deposit (Sovetskoye) of the Kuznetsk Basin (Kuznetsk Basin); on the lower oxygen pressure of auto-slave flowsheets to separate the sulfide minerals (pyrrhotite) of the Sovetskoye deposit (Sovetskoye) of the Kuznetsk Basin (Kuznetsk Basin); A. S. Sobol' on technical-economic factors of auto-slave leaching; A. I. Sizal'tikova and I. N. Platskin, Krasnoyarsk Non-Metallic Metals Institute, on an oxidizing autoclave process for extracting raw material; N. G. Puchala, Uralskiy Politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnic Institute).

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617320018-3"

S/697/61/000/006/018
D228/D303

AUTHORS: Sobol', S. I., Spiridonova, V. I. and Gulyayeva, Ye. I.

TITLE: Application of autoclave processes for treating sulfide rheniferous molybdenic material

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Bakulina. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov. Mezhdunarodnaya komissiya po redkim metalam. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po probleme rheniya. Moscow, 1958. Reniy; trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961, 56-6!

TEXT: Before discussing the results of their study of the oxidation leaching of MoS₂, the behavior of Re during the reprocessing of the leach solutions, and the final recovery of Re from the mother liquor, the authors note the need for radically improving the technology of current methods of Re extraction. They suggest the replacement of the sublimation process by a hydrometallurgy operation, which is illustrated in a flowsheet and entails the leaching of

Card 1/3

Application of autoclave ...

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sulfides in autoclaves under pressure of O_2 or air at high temperatures. It is described how the use of NaOH in the leaching process both decreases the loss of Mo and allows the complete separation of Mo and Re from other heavy metals. The total solution of Re, Mo and W can be effected in 4 - 6 hrs at 200 - 220°C and 3- 40 atm. in the presence of sufficient soda to maintain a pH of 8 - 9. Chemical equations, graphs and thermodynamic constants are then adduced to illustrate the method of Re and Mo separation; when MoO_2 precipitates and Re remains in solution as ReO_4^- . The MoO_4^{2-} ion is believed to prevent the copptn. of ReO_2 with MoO_2 -- and not the WO_4^{2-} ion, this assumption was verified experimentally by means of radioactive Re^{186} . The authors followed I. F. Popov's procedure when recovering Re from the autoclave-leach solution by absorbing it on various types of activated carbon. The metal was then desorbed with a % solution of Na_2CO_3 . In conclusion it is stated that research is be-

Card 2/3

Application of autoclave ...

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ing continued in order to simplify the processing technology and procure a high-grade commercial product. There is 1 figure.

Card 3/3

GUL'KHEVA, YE. N.

Hybridization, Vegetable

Effect of the ovicell formation site in the spike
on hybridization. Dokl. AN SSSR, 32, No. 4, 1952.
Kishinevskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet red.
27 Aug. 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of
Congress, June 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KOVARSKIY, A.Ye., prof.doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; GULYAYEVA, Ye.M.,
assistant kafedry darvinizma

Mentor effect of alien pollen in self-pollinated corn. Trudy Kish.
Sel'khoz. inst. 3:127-135 '55. (MIRA 11:7)
(Corn breeding)

GULYAYEVA, Ye. M., Candidate of Biol Sci (diss) -- "Mental effects of foreign pollen in experiments on the self-pollination of corn varieties (Data from experimental work in 1953-1957)". Moscow, 1959, published by the Acad Sci USSR. 21 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Genetics), 200 copies (KL, No 22, 1959, 111)

GULYAYEVA, Ye. M.

Scientist in Agricultural Plants. Germesinsk. Omsk Oblast.
Sugar-Boiling.

ABS. NO. 008 : Proc. Znach. Entomolog., No. 5 , 1955, No. 20401

AUTHOR : Gulyayeva, Ye.M.
INST. : Sci.Res.Inst.of Agric.of the N.W.Non-Chernozem Zone
TITLE : Effectiveness of Nitrogen Fertilizers in Relation to the Dose and Time of application under Flax.

JOURNAL PUBL. Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. N.-W. insta s.kh. ser., vyst. r-nov nechernozem. polosy, 1957, No. 2-3, 20-23

ABSTRACT : Results of field and vegetation experiments made in 1952-1955 by the Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture of the North Western Rayons of the Non-Chernozem Zone. N was applied in doses of N 15, 30 and 45 against a background of 60 PK before sowing and fractionally. The dose of N 30 boosted the flax yield even after a layer of perennial herbs. The dose of N 15 was insufficient, N 45 retarded seed maturation. The fractionally applied

CABIB: 1/2

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CAT. CORY : CULTIVATED PLANTS. Grains. Leguminous Grains.
Tropical Cereals.

ABS. JOUR. : REF ZHUR. - BIOLOGIYA, NO. 4, 1959, No. 15606

AUTHOR : Gulvayeva, Ye.M.

INST. : Kishinev University

TITLE : Microscopic Investigations of Germination of
Corn Pollen in the Presence of Sorghum Pollen
or other Botanical Species.

ORIG. PUB. : Uch. zap. Kishinevsk. un-t, 1957, 26, 181-187

ABSTRACT : A mixture of pollen of corn and sorghum was sown uniformly in Petri dishes in freshly prepared solution of agar-sugar mixture. The percentage of germination of corn pollen in the presence of pollen of other plants was considerably higher than the control. The highest percentage of corn pollen germination was recorded in the varieties with the African millet pollen (58 %). In this variant germination of pollen was noted to begin before

CARD: 1/2

ABS. JOUR. : REF ZHUR. - BIOLOGIYA, NO. 4, 1959, No. 15606

AUTHOR :

INST. :

TOPIC :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the others and the growth rate of pollen tubes was greatest. Corn pollen was noted to have an influence on the percentage of germination of the African millet and sunflower pollen. The corn pollen gathered in rainy or very hot weather germinated poorly and germinated well at a temperature of 10 to 20° and in case of sufficient access to air. -- V.D. Smyslova

CARD: 2/2

KOVARSKIY, A.Ye., prof., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki, otd. red.; YAROSHENKO, M.F., doktor biol. nauk, zam. otd. red.; VVERDEREVSKIY, D.D., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, red.; IRIKHIMOVICH, A.I., doktor biol. nauk, red.; KOLESNIKOV, S.M., kand. biol. nauk, red.; PRINTS, Ya.I., doktor biol. nauk, red.; RYBIN, V.A., doktor biol. nauk, red.; USPENSKIY, G.A., kand. biol. nauk, red.; GULIAYEVA, Ye.M., kand. biol. nauk, otd. red.; KARYAKINA, I.I., red.; MANDEL'BAUM, M.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the Darwin Anniversary Conference] Trudy iubileinoi Darvinovskoi konferentsii. Kishinev, Izd-vo "Shtiintsa," 1960. 389 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Yubileynaya Darvinovskaya konferentsiya, 1960.
2. Institut biologii Moldavskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR i Kishinev-skiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut im. M.V.Frunze (for Kovarskiy).
3. Kishinevskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut im. M.V.Frunze (for Verderevskiy).
4. Institut biologii Moldavskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (for Kolesnikov, Prints, Uspenskiy, Irikhimovich).
5. Botanicheskiy sad Moldavskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (for Rybin).

(Evolution--Congresses)

GUL'YEL'MI, A.V.

Effect of the decay of an Al'fen wave in the exosphere on the character of short-period oscillations of the earth's electromagnetic field. Izv. AN SSSR. Fiz. zem. no.2:50-53 '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.